#4

مجموعة القطع بالستيب

أكثر من ٤٠ قطعة تكررت في الاختبار

لكي تتدرب على اسئلة حقيقة وتطور مهارتك

عبدالرحمن حجازي – دليلك للأيلتس

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الاختبارات التجريبية للقراءة

للتدرب على الأسئلة الفعلية بالستيب

الهدف الأساسي هو التدرب وليس حفظ القطع!

خطوات التدرب:

١ – ابدا بقطع جديدة، وشغل المؤقت
٢– حل الأسئلة بأفضل طريقة تقدر عليها وفي وقت ما يتجاوز دقيقتين لكل سؤال (بالكثير)
٣– اذا السؤال صعب خمن الإجابة واستمر، الى انت تنتهي
٤– أوقف الموقت، وتاكد من اجاباتك
٥– اكيييييد راح تطلع عندك أخطاء: اتعلم منهاااا (جدا مهمة)
٦– ركز المرات الجاية على تفادي الأخطاء، واستمرررر في قطع اكثر.

الجزء رقم ٤

ملاحظة: الأجزاء الاقدم تحتوي الاختبارات القديمة، والاحدث العكس وبالتالي ركز على الأجزاء الاحدث

Passage 31

التمر

Source: hort.purdue.edu/newcrop/morton/date.html

Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions that follow

Dates, one of the oldest cultivated crops, grow on a date palm tree. Dates grow in large bunches atop the palm trees, which **thrive** in hot climates. The fruits range in size from 1 to 3 inches and range in color from pale yellow to a dark red-brown. Dates harvested at the yellow stage require further ripening before they can be properly preserved. Fully ripe, dark-colored dates are ready for preservation as soon as they are harvested.

To describe the advantages of dates in a few words, it is good to quote them as an essential part of one's diet, so that it can be considered as a balanced diet. Dates are composed of various fats, sugar, vitamins, and minerals, which our body requires. Arabs, for example, eat dates along with milk—making it more beneficial. However, a few of its advantages are described below.
Although dates are rich in providing strength to everybody, but during the last months of pregnancy the advantages are doubled—dates strengthen muscles of the uterus. Dates also strengthen a weak heart

Dates are rich in fibers and one can easily digest them. Researchers showed that dates can also be helpful in curing certain abdominal diseases including abdominal cancer. Normally, it is observed that one may feel hungry if sugar levels are reduced in the body irrespective of the condition of the stomach. dates can well serve the purpose, because these provide energy. some other advantages of eating dates include treating constipation, prevention against night blindness and improving health of eyes.

Questions

1. The underlined word "thrive' in Paragraph 1 probably means:

a. grow
b. die
c. harvest
d. ripen

2. Yellow dates and dark-colored dates---------------

a. are preserved directly after harvested
b. are preserved differently after harvested
c. are bad for muscles
d. are difficult to digest

3. One of the following is not an advantage for dates:

a. Dates strengthen heart and uterus muscles
b. Dates increase constipation
c. Dates prevent night blindness
d. Dates improve eyes health

4. The passage is mainly talking about:

a. The advantages of dates
b. How and where dates grow
c. Why Arabs eat dates with milk
d. How dates improve eyes health

Reading 32

جدول وعلية اسئلة

Read the table below and answer the questions
BAMBO Magazine
Table of Contents

Questions

1. Which Section is the longest?
a. Section 3
b. Section 1
c. Section 4
d. Section 5

2. In which section do you find information about new books?
- a. Section 1
- b. Section 4
- c. Section 5
- d. Section 2

3. This magazine is a magazine of ----------------
- a. Science
- b. psychology
- c. biology
- d. global warming

4. What was the subject of the annual meeting?
- a. Global warning
- b.Nervous system
- c. New books
- d. Shaking up science

5. In which section, the subject is not clear to the reader?
- a. Section 1
- b. Section 4
- c. Section 5
- d. Section 2

Passage 33

انقراض الحيوانات

Source: bbc.com/earth/story/20160112-can-you-ever-be-sure-that-an-endangered-species-has-gone-extinct

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. A **species** is the name for a group of animals that are alike, such as lions and tigers. If a species is endangered it means there are very few of those animals left in the world. If all the animals in a species die, the species becomes **extinct**. Those animals are gone forever. Many species are protected. A **protected species** means governments have made laws against killing the animals.

2. We are at a point where many, if not most, of the animals and plants are on the verge of being extinct. This has reached such an alarming rate that some species of animals are already extinct and if this trend continues, we will lose more species in the animals. There are several reasons for **this** and I will discuss some in this essay as well as give solutions to what can be done to prevent this.

3. The most important reason for the decreasing number of animal species is being hunting down of endangered species for their skin or body parts. For instance, elephants are being hunted down even now for their tusks which is

used to make ivory products and sold to the market for a high price. This clearly shows how the animal kingdom is being affected by the killing of animals. Another reason is **deforestation** . We are all aware that due to overcrowded cities, the cities are being expanded by cutting down trees to make space for more land area for more construction of houses.

4. There are several things that can be done to prevent this from happening. Firstly, there should be a strict law in place to prevent fishing of rare sea creatures like Blue cod fish, shrimps, lobsters. In countries such as Kuwait, there is already an initiative by the government that permits fishing of shrimps only for 2 months. This gives enough time for breeding and hence there will be stability in marine life.

Questions

1. The first paragraph is explaining the ……………

a. meanings of important words in the passage
b. the meaning of the word " species"
c. the meaning of the word " extinct"
d. the meaning of the term " protected species"

2. The word "this" in paragraph 2 refers to……………..

a. reasons
b. animals
c. species
d. losing more species in the animals

3. Paragraph 3 is mainly talking about…………………

a. the reasons why the number of animal species is decreasing
b. elephants which are being hunted down for their tusks
c. deforestation as a main reason for species extinct
d. the cities which are being expanded by cutting down trees

4. The word deforestation in paragraph 3 probably means…………..

a. killing animals
b. cutting down trees
c. crowded cities
d. expansion

5. The last paragraph is talking about…………………..

a. kinds of fish
b. Kuwait country
c. the ways of protecting animal species
d. fishing of shrimps only for 2 months.

Passage 34

قناة السويس

Source: britannica.com/topic/Suez-Canal

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. The idea of connecting the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea is as old as the pharaohs. The first canal in the region seems to have been dug about 1850 BCE, but it failed. Desert winds blew in and closed the canal. About 150 years ago, Great Britain had a growing trade with India, but without a canal, British ships had to make a long journey around the continent of Africa in order to trade with India. A canal through the Isthmus of Suez would cut the journey from Great Britain to India by 6,000 miles. An isthmus is a narrow long piece of land connecting two larger pieces of land.

2. A French company led by Ferdinand de Lesseps made a deal with Egypt to build the Suez Canal. After ten years of work, the canal opened in 1869. The Egyptian ruler, Ismail, celebrated the opening of the Suez Canal by building a huge palace in Cairo. Ismail treated royalty from around the world to a celebration in honor of the new canal. The heavy spending for the celebration came at a time when the price of Egyptian cotton went down. Egypt had gone into debt to pay for the Suez Canal. Ismail took out loans from European banks, but he was unable to repay the loans. Consequently, Egypt was forced to sell its share of the Suez Canal to Great Britain.

3. In 1956, Egyptian president Jamal Abdel Nasser planned to build a great dam to control the annual flooding of the Nile River. Nasser asked the United States and Great Britain for financial assistance, and when the two powerful nations refused, Nasser declared the Suez Canal to be the property of the Egyptian people. Britain, France and Israel attacked Egypt. Several nations voted to authorize the United Nation to send peacekeeping forces to the Suez and to call for Britain, France and Israel to leave the region, and Egypt gained control of the canal. The Suez Canal closed again during a 1967 war with Israel. The canal did not reopen for international trade until 1975. Egypt continues to control the Suez Canal, but now international treaties assure that the canal may be used "in time of war as in time of peace, by every vessel of commerce or of war, without distinction of flag.

Questions

1. The main idea of Paragraph 1 is……………

a. Connecting the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea was a very old idea
b. The first canal seems to have been dug about 1850 BCE, but it failed
c. British ships had to make a long journey around the continent of Africa
d. An isthmus is a narrow land connecting two larger pieces of land

2. Probably the French company started digging the Suez canal in …………….

a. 1869
b. 1859
c. 1969
d. 1855

3. Egypt was forced to sell its share of the Suez Canal to Great Britain because……

a. the price of Egyptian cotton went down
b. Egyptian ruler, Ismail, celebrated the opening of the Suez Canal
c. Ismail, the Egyptian ruler, took out loans from European banks, but he was unable to repay the loans
d. The Suez canal project failed

4. In 1956, ……………………countries attacked Egypt, but in 1967 only one country.

a. 2
b. 3
c. 5
d. 4

5. Now according to international treaties, the Suez canal can be used ……………..

a. only in peace
b. only in war
c. in peace or in war
d. by commerce vessels only

Passage 35

فصائل الدم

Source: redcrossblood.org/learn-about-blood/blood-types.html

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. Although all blood is made of the same basic elements, not all blood is alike. There are four major blood groups determined by the presence or absence of two antigens – A and B – on the surface of red blood cells: There are four basic blood types in the ABO typing system:

- Type **A** blood has the Group A antigens and makes antibodies to fight Group B blood.
- Type **B** blood has the Group B antigens and makes antibodies to fight Group A blood.
- Type **AB** blood has both Groups A and B antigens, but doesn't make antibodies for either one.
- Type **O** blood doesn't have either type of antigen.

2. Blood type is **inherited**. Like eye color, it is passed genetically from your parents. Whether your blood group is type A, B, AB or O is based on the blood types of your mother and father.

3. Donating or receiving blood is complicated by the fact that there are four types of blood. Type O blood, since it doesn't have antibodies or antigens for either type, can be donated to recipients with all four types of blood. Type AB, on the other hand, since it has both A and B antigens and also does not create antibodies for either antigen, can receive blood from all four types, but can

only donate to other AB recipients.

4. Type O blood can receive A, B or AB types through transfusion. Type O- blood is known as the **universal donor**. AB+ blood, on the other hand, is blood with all the proteins already in it. AB+ patients are known as **universal recipients** because their bodies will accept all types

Questions

1. Blood group ……………………… has no antigens.

a. (A)
b. (O)
c. (AB)
d. (B)

2. The underlined word "inherited" in paragraph 2 probably means…………….

a. blood
b. type
c. eye color
d. taken from parents

3. Type (O) blood can be donated to recipients with all four types of blood because ……………….

a. it doesn't have antibodies or antigens for either type
b. it has A antigens
c. it has B antigens
d. it has AB antigens

4. The blood type that can receive blood from all four types, but can only donate to other AB recipients is called……………….

a. (O)
b. (A)
c. (B)
d. (AB)

Passage 36

العسل

Source: precisionnutrition.com/all-about-honey-bees

Read the following passages. Then answer the questions that follow. Darken your answers on the answer sheet.

Honey is a sweet food made by bees using nectar from flowers. The variety produced by honey bees is the one most commonly referenced, as it is the type of honey collected by beekeepers and consumed by humans. Honey produced by other bees and insects has distinctly different properties.

Honey gets its sweetness from the fructose and glucose, and has approximately the same relative sweetness as that of granulated sugar. It has attractive chemical properties for baking, and a distinctive flavor that leads some people to prefer it over sugar and other sweeteners.

Honey has a long history of human consumption, and is used in various foods and beverages as a sweetener and flavoring. It also has a role in religion and symbolism. Flavors of honey vary based on the nectar source, and various types and grades of honey are available. It is also used in various medicinal traditions to treat ailments .

Honey is produced by bees as a food source. In cold weather or when fresh food sources are scarce, bees use their stored honey as their source of energy. By arranging for bee swarms to nest in artificial hives, people have been able to domesticate the insects, and harvest excess honey. In the hive, there are three types of bees: a single female queen bee a seasonally variable number of male bees to fertilize new queens some 20,000 to 40,000 female worker bees.

The physical properties of honey vary, depending on water content, the type of flora used to produce it, temperature, and the proportion of the specific sugars it contains. Fresh honey is a supersaturated liquid, containing more sugar than the water can typically dissolve at surrounding temperatures. At room temperature, honey is a supercooled liquid, in which the glucose will precipitate into solid granules.

Because of its unique composition and chemical properties, honey is suitable for long-term storage. Honey has been preserved for decades and even centuries. The key to preservation is limiting access to humidity. In its cured state, honey has a sufficiently high sugar content to inhibit fermentation. If exposed to moist air, its hydrophilic properties will pull moisture into the honey, eventually diluting it to the point that fermentation can begin. Honey sealed in honeycomb cells by the bees is considered by many to be the ideal form for preservation.

Honey should also be protected from oxidation and temperature degradation. It generally should not be preserved in metal containers because the acids in the honey may promote oxidation of the vessel. Traditionally, honey was stored in ceramic or wooden containers; however, glass and plastic are now the favored materials. Honey stored in wooden containers may be discolored or take on flavors imparted from the vessel. Likewise, honey stored uncovered near other foods may absorb other smells.

Excessive heat can have detrimental effects on the nutritional value of honey. Heating up to 37 °C (99 °F) causes loss of nearly 200 components, some of which are antibacterial. Heating up to 40 °C (104 °F) destroys **invertase**, an important enzyme. At 50 °C (122 °F), the honey sugars burn. Generally, any large temperature fluctuation causes decay.

Regardless of preservation, honey may crystallize over time. Crystallization does not affect the flavor, quality or nutritional content of the honey, though it does affect color and texture. The rate is a function of storage temperature, availability of "seed" crystals and the specific mix of sugars and trace compounds in the honey. Most honeys crystallize fastest between about 50 and 70 °F (10 and 21 °C). The crystals can be dissolved by heating the honey.

Questions

1. Some people prefer honey over sugar and other sweeteners because----------

a) it is produced by bees
b) it is sweet
c) of its unique flavor
d) it is better for health than sugar

2. Bees use honey as a food source---------------------

a) when the weather is too hot
b) when they get tired
c) when the food is rare
d) when they are sick

3. One of the following doesn’t affect the physical properties of honey

a) water content
b) type of flowers
c) type of bees
d) high or low temperature

4. The best way to preserve honey is -----------------

a) to seal it in honeycomb cells
b) to keep it in metal containers
c) to keep it in wooden vessels
d) to cool it in room temperature

5. The underlined word “invertase” is probably------------------

a) an important honey sugar
b) an important enzyme
c) an antibacterial component
d) a honey decay

6. One of the following statements is false:

a) Honey crystallization affects its nutritional content
b) Honey flavor is not affected by its crystallization
c) Honey color is affected by crystallization
d) Honey crystallization can be dissolved by heating

Passage 37

الحيوانات البحرية السامة

Source: redang.org/fishdanger.htm

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. A creature is considered poisonous if it contains toxins stored in special tissues or organs that cause harm when eaten. A creature is considered venomous if there are specialized mechanisms to physically deliver the toxins through bites, spines and stings. For example, a pufferfish is poisonous when eaten but is not venomous in that it does not bite or sting in order to deliver the toxins present in certain organs in its body. By contrast, a stonefish is venomous as it has pressure-sensitive glands and spines that help to deliver its toxins when stepped on.

2. Marine creatures within the reef ecosystem have evolved different types of predatory and defensive mechanisms in order to survive such as venomous stings, spines and bites. Many of these are among some of the world's most venomous creatures. In Animal Planet's (Most Extreme: Venom) program, marine creatures made up half the list of the top ten most venomous creatures. These include the box jellyfish, stonefish, blue-ringed octopus, cone shells and sea snakes. All of these, other than the box jellyfish, can be found in Malaysian waters.

3. Fortunately for us, these creatures are not naturally aggressive toward humans and do not go out of their way to attack us. It is only when our presence and behavior threatens and provokes them that they act in self-defense. Most unpleasant encounters and injuries are caused by people accidentally touching them, stepping on them, trespassing onto their nesting sites, harassing them or handling them roughly. Avoiding physical contact is one of the best precautions we can take.

Questions

1. The first paragraph is explaining the ……………

a. meaning of venomous marine creatures only
b. meaning of poisonous marine creatures only
c. difference between venomous marine creatures and poisonous ones
d. meaning of the term " protected species"

2. You probably get poisoned if you eat this kind of fish…………..

a. a box jellyfish
b. a stonefish
c. cone shells
d. a pufferfish

3. The top most marine venomous creatures are……………. kinds.

a. 2
b. 10
c. 5
d. 7

4. One of these marine venomous creatures can't be found in the Malaysian waters…………..

a. the box jellyfish
b. The blue-ringed octopus
c. the cone shells
d. the sea snakes

5. Marine venomous creatures ………………

a. are aggressive toward humans
b. attack humans if threatened and they act in self-defense
c. go out of their ways to attack humans
d. love human beings

Passage 38

ترجمة القران

Source: newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Quran

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. Translating the Quran has always been problematic and difficult. Many said that the Quranic text cannot be translated into another language or form. Furthermore, an Arabic word may have many meanings depending on the context, making an accurate translation even more difficult.

2. The first fully attested complete translations of the Quran were done between the 10th and 12th centuries in Persian. The Samanid king, Mansur I (961-976), ordered a group of scholars from Khorasan to translate the Tafsir al-Tabari, originally in Arabic, into Persian. In 1936, translations in 102 languages were known. In 2010, the Hürriyet Daily News and Economic Review reported that the Quran was presented in 112 languages at the 18th International Quran Exhibition in Tehran.

3. Alexander Ross offered the first English version in 1649, from the French translation of L'Alcoran de Mahomet (1647) by Andre du Ryer. In 1734, George Sale produced the first scholarly translation of the Quran into English; another was produced by Richard Bell in 1937, and yet another by Arthur John Arberry in 1955. All these translators were non-Muslims. There have been numerous translations by Muslims.

4. As with translations of the Bible, the English translators have sometimes favored archaic English words and constructions over their more modern or conventional equivalents; for example, two widely read translators, A. Yusuf Ali and M. Marmaduke Pickthall, use the plural and singular "**ye**" and "**thou**"

instead of the more common "you".

Questions

1. It was thought that it was difficult to translate the Quran into another language because……………

a. Arabic language is difficult and problematic
b. an Arabic word may have many meanings depending on the context
c. making an accurate translation was even more difficult
d. (B+C)

2. Paragraph 2 is mainly talking about translating the Quran …………………….

a. into many languages
b. into Persian
c. in the 10th and 12th centuries
d. in 1936 and 2010

3. The first translation of the Quran into English was from ……………

a. Arabic
b. French
c. Persian
d. Russian

4. If you are reading an English translation for the Quran, and you see the word "thou", you understand that it means……………….

a. they
b. she
c. we
d. you

Passage 39

الحوت الازرق

Source: nationalgeographic.com/animals/mammals/b/blue-whale

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. The whale is an extremely huge sea animal. The blue whale is the largest living animal to have ever lived on the planet Earth. Some weighed almost 50 tons. Their tongues alone can weigh as much as an elephant. Their hearts, as much as a car. The largest Blue Whales can grow as large as 100 feet long, which is longer than three school buses put together!

2. Even though blue whales are huge, they eat tiny creatures known as krill. **Krill** are tiny shrimp-like animals. The whale simply opens its mouth, fills it with krill and salt water, and filters the water out of plates in its mouth. The blue whale may eat over 3,6000 kg of krill in a single day!

3. All species of whales give birth to their young alive, usually one at a time. A blue whale at birth weighs something like four tons. Whales **suckle** their young just like other mammals. A baby blue whale is capable of drinking half a ton of its mother's rich, thick milk. A baby blue whale (calf) emerges weighing up to 2,7000 kg and up to 8m long. New born whales are helped to the surface of the water by their mothers and are often encouraged by other females so that they can take their first breath of air. The calf is suckled in the water, drinking more than 600 liters of milk each day and gaining about 90kg every day for its first year.

Questions

1. The first paragraph is mainly taking about…………….

a. a description for the body of the blue whale
b. the weight and length of the blue whale
c. the blue whale and elephants
d. the blue whale and school buses

2. A Krill is………………….

a. a tiny creature
b. a shrimp-like animal
c. the main food of the blue whale
d. All above are correct

3. The last paragraph is mainly giving good information about…………………

a. the baby blue whale
b. how much milk the baby blue whale can drink
c. the weight of the baby blue whale
d. the mother of the baby blue whale

4. The underline word "suckle" in the last paragraph probably means…………

a. feed from breast
b. feed from bottle
c. give birth
d. gain weight

Passage 40

الوسادة الهوائية للسيارة

Source: edhelper.com/ReadingComprehension_54_3361.html

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. Over the years, cars have gotten better. They have gotten faster. They have gotten more comfortable. They have gotten safer. Airbags are one thing that has been added to cars to make them safer. Airbags help to keep drivers safe when an accident happens.

2. Airbags are hidden inside cars. One airbag is hidden in the steering wheel. One airbag is hidden in the dashboard on the passenger's side of the car. Some cars have airbags that are hidden around the windows on the sides of the car. If the car is in a crash, the airbags **inflate**. They pop out of their hiding places. The airbags act as pillows to protect the heads of the people in the car.

3. An airbag is a vehicle safety device. It is a type of occupant restraint system that consists of a flexible fabric bag, also known as an airbag cushion. The airbag module is designed to inflate rapidly then quickly deflate during a collision or impact with another object. The purpose of the airbag is to provide occupant protection during a crash event.

4. The original implementation of front airbags did little to protect against side collisions, which can be more dangerous than frontal collisions because the protective crumple zone in front of the passenger compartment is completely bypassed. Side airbags and protective airbag curtains are increasingly being required in modern vehicles to protect against this very common category of collisions.

5. Airbags are designed to deploy once only, and are ineffective if there are any further collisions after an initial impact. Multiple impacts may occur during certain rollover accidents or other incidents involving multiple collisions.

Questions

1. Airbags make cars…………..
- a. faster
- b. better
- c. safer
- d. more comfortable

2. Airbags are hidden…………… of the car
- a. inside the steering
- b. in the dashboard
- c. on the sides
- d. All of the above are correct

3. The underlined word " inflate" in paragraph 2 probably means…………..
- a. pop out
- b. deflate
- c. hidden
- d. crash

4. Paragraph 4 is mainly taking about importance of ……………..
- a. airbags in vehicles
- b. front airbags to protect against side collisions
- c. side airbags to protect against side collisions
- d. avoiding frontal collisions

5. Airbags were designed to be used……………
- a. one time
- b. 2 times
- c. 3 times
- d. 4 times

الاجابات

القطعة رقم ٣١

1-A 2-B 3-B 4-A

القطعة رقم ٣٢

1-C 2-C 3-A 4-B 5-A

القطعة رقم ٣٣

1-A 2- D 3- A 4- B 5- C

القطعة رقم ٣٤

1-A 2- B 3- C 4-B 5- C

القطعة رقم ٣٥

1-B 2-D 3-A 4- D

القطعة رقم ٣٦

1-C 2- C 3-C 4- A 5- B 6-A

القطعة رقم ٣٧

1-C 2- D 3- C 4- A 5- B

القطعة رقم ٣٨

1-D 2- A 3- B 4- D

القطعة رقم ٣٩

1-A 2- D 3- A 4-A

القطعة رقم ٤٠

1-C 2-D 3-A 4-C 5-A